

CONGRESSMAN ADAMSON MAKES SHARP REPLY TO HIS ACCUSERS

Stands Upon His Record on Floor and in Committee.

Declares that He Has Been a Consistent Democrat and Is Willing to Leave His Case in the Hands of His Colleagues.

Editor The Washington Herald:

Since Congress adjourned three weeks ago, a Republican paper has persistently attacked my record and objected to my securing the chairmanship of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which I am entitled by seniority and fourteen years of faithful hard work on the committee, and for which the eleven members of the Georgia delegation have unanimously recommended me.

The increasing violence of the assaults betrays the consciousness that the attack is a failure. What inspiration that paper may derive from others I do not know. If any Democrat who wants the place for himself or another lurks in the brush behind that paper he should disclose his identity so that we could compare records for correct votes in the House and committee and for thirty years of contribution in labor and money to the campaigns of the party. Of course, I realize that my consistent Democratic record cannot be pleasing to that paper, and, stripped of all confusing verbiage, the gravamen of the charges is that I am a good constitutional Democrat and fully understand the work and duties of the committee, but that I am too cautious, conscientious, and conservative to deal with them as that paper desires. All good Democrats will agree in recognizing that a virtue instead of a defect.

Misrepresented and Misquoted.
Most of the statements of that paper are untrue, and such of them as are tinged at all with the truth are like John's stab, and extra from my record are garbled and incorrect statements are interlarded.

I believe the greatest misrepresentation is the assurance that that paper has personal knowledge that I am an objectionable member of the committee, and up to the time Congress adjourned, although a writer on that paper had tried hard to stir up opposition, I believe I have the absolute confidence of the Democrats in the House, and that very few of them, if any, would line up with my Republican critics on any of the issues made by it. It is incredible that they would delude me by their friendly words and actions, and at the same time confidentially communicate their unfriendly attitude to the paper, which is an arch enemy of the Democratic party.

No mention is made of the great mass of committee work in session almost daily, dealing with every phase, aspect, and facility of commerce, in all parts of the country, including safety appliances, hours of service, aids to navigation, bridges, dams, quarantine, revenue-cut service, Pacific cable, isthmian canal, and many others. I have been in the House in fighting a thousand Republican enemies from destroying the State militia through the Dick bill, in order to induce the Democrats to stand by the army, to the ship subsidy, and the robber protective tariff, all these being overlooked or admitted good, and fault found with only four or five particulars. I defy my accuser to find a single one of the thousand members with whom I have served who will say I ever neglected his interest when he had a bill before our committee.

Owes Nothing to Speaker Cannon.
Perhaps the next wildest statement is that my seniority is due to the grace of Joe Cannon and should not be respected. If true as to me, that applies with equal

force to Chairman Underwood, Chairman Clark himself was the senior member of the minority on Ways and Means last year by Cannon's appointment. I was first appointed by Speaker Reed on the recommendation of Henry C. Turner, Nat Hammond, Judge John W. Maddox, Judge Charles L. Bartlett, four great Democratic Congressmen, and all great lawyers, every one of whom was in accord with me on all the positions complained of. Speaker Cannon and I never agreed on anything political, nor did I ever ask him for a committee place. Speaker Henderson reappointed me without my request, but I happen to know that I was acceptable to Speaker Henderson. John Sharp Williams recommended it. Speaker Clark would have recommended me last time, but he was not invited to make recommendations. I have had the hearty public and personal approval of all the Democratic minority leaders during my service, and have generally been supported in the House by the Democratic members.

Opposed Railroad Regulation Charge.
The charge that I have not supported railroad regulation, but opposed the Esch-Townsend bill and the Hepburn bill are notoriously false. In the Fifty-fifth Congress I made a speech advocating the regulation of rates and practices, and later introduced a bill. I helped prepare the Dacey bill in the Fifty-eighth Congress, which was introduced by the Democratic caucus. We first voted for that bill and having lost it voted on a roll call for the Esch-Townsend bill.

Again, in the Fifty-ninth Congress members of the minority of the committee prepared another Dacey bill, adding to the original amendment afterward put on in the Senate by Senator Carmack. The committee made a compromise by elimination and unanimously reported the Hepburn bill as agreed upon, and we further agreed to vote down all amendments if possible and put it through the House as reported. For that reason we did vote in Committee of the Whole against a great many beneficial amendments which we wanted, most of which we succeeded in having the Senate put on afterward, and supported the conference report on the bill. In our course the Democrats of the House generally supported us, understanding the reason therefor. Just as in the recent consideration of the bad news, the only way we could stand fast against Republican amendments to amend the bill, which we knew to be meritorious, and which we wanted to adopt, but it was understood that we ought not to amend that at all, and therefore we did not.

The Mann-Elkins Bill.
"As to the Mann-Elkins bill, all good Democrats agree it was the result of the transformation of one of the vilest measures ever sent to Congress. That transformation was effected largely in our committee, we held it, and considered it, and amended it, until we were up to the Senate, and put them to amending it, and together we put a great many good things in it, and knocked out many of the bad ones. The only original good things in it were taken from the Democratic platform, and of course, supported by me—and among which is the one referred to under which the commission recently increased rates, no matter how good we had made it, such statements were about about the features of the original bill being restored in conference that did not believe it was safe to vote for the bill in

the House, no matter how good we had made it.
"In this course we understood we were endorsed by Mr. Bryan, whom, as the nominee of my party for the Presidency I had, with great pleasure, supported three times with all my energy, from Georgia to Boston. He was in Washington, and the daily press reported him as saying that while the bill contained some good things, it was generally so bad that it would be wise to vote against it. It was the notorious admission that the bill was so bad that a partisan manner down to the end that the Democratic conferees were not permitted to participate in the conference. That is the bill about which my critic has found a man's nest.

Favors Physical Valuation.
The next false charge is that I opposed physical valuation of railroad properties. The records of our committee will show as to physical valuation that Judge Richardson, Mr. Peters, Judge Bartlett, and I have all tried hard to secure it; so did Messrs. Sims and Russell. We put it in our minority report to the rate bill last year. We got Mr. Madden to get the amendment on the floor, and we all supported it, and practically all the Democrats agreed with us. See the Record of April 25, 1910, page 458, bottom first column; also my speech on page 459; also my proposition about stocks and bonds. I have always favored physical valuation, and also thorough information about bonds and stocks to help make rates. The House adopted it. The Senate struck it out, but not by my consent.

As to stock and bond control, my views are set out in the views of the minority, April 4, 1910, page 458, bottom first column and top of the second column, signed by Messrs. Richardson, Bartlett, Peters, and myself. Also see my speech on April 11, 1910, printed in the Record, page 460, bottom first column, and supported by practically all the Democrats, bottom part of page 458 of the second column and top of the first column of the second column; also page 452, May 6, 1910, speech; also page 412, same day, first column. As substantially all the Democrats stand to me on these propositions, and the campaign committee adopted them all by printing my speech discussing them, it seems to me a Democratic victory ought not to result in my downfall on that account.

Together with the other Democratic members of the Commerce Committee, I always favored putting every public service facility under transportation communication under the Commerce Committee. As to our agreement about the vote on the Commerce bill and rule under which the Esch-Townsend bill was considered, see speech of Judge Shackelford, February 7, 1906, page 228, second column near bottom; also my speech January 23, 1906, pages 171-172; also April 25, 1910, page 459, also February 7, 1906, page 228. I have always insisted that the Commerce clause of the Constitution invaded the Federal government with sole power to regulate commerce between the States fully and satisfactorily without assuming unnecessary burdens and duties to encroach upon local powers or interfere with local business.

Pure Food Legislation.
There remains to be considered only one other subject of criticism—pure food legislation.

When I began to fight that bill its provisions were horrible, championed a long time by a Pennsylvania Republican named Brosius. The first time I fought it, I had better luck. I had the very little help—Zeke Candler, Judge Charles Bartlett, Judge Rob Henry, and a few others—securing only twenty-one votes against it in a small House. The last time I fought it, I had the help then of Judge Shackelford, who made an individual minority report against the bill and helped me fight it. (January 17, 1906, page 88.) Chairman Clark, Judge Underwood, and John Shaw Williams all rendered me powerful help and made votes in opposition to it, and ran it up to 25, then to 38, and then to 126, as shown by the Record, see January 20, 1906, pages 320-32.

Though passing the House twice in its crude and unrefined form, it failed in the Senate both times through the ability and vigilance of the Democratic lawyers there. The next time it came up I had a great deal of help. Judge Bartlett, a fine constitutional lawyer, had given me a copy of the bill, and Gordon Russell helped me, and we three made a minority report. See June 21, 1906, page 885; and we offered a good Democratic substitute, June 25, 1906, page 890. A great many of the objectionable features were eliminated in the House, and our opposition was moderated accordingly. In the Senate and in conference the bill was made quite different and almost harmless, and I have offered no further opposition to it. That was five years ago. I am not doing a thing to it now.

Weight and Measure Bill.
There were two bills during the Sixty-first Congress about the same line as the pure food bill. One was for pure seed and one to require marking packages with quantity and weight, and also a pure paint bill and one regulating insecticides and fungicides. These were the only bills on kindred subjects during the Sixty-first Congress. I frequently made statements in the committee favoring the pure seed bill and the pure paint bill and fungicide bill, and made a fight against the weight and measure bill. Judge Bartlett and I asked a great many questions on the hearings in the nature of opposition to the extension of centralizing legislation. Judge Bartlett read some decisions showing that the bill was entirely unconstitutional, but we did not make any minority report against it, nor voted to make any fight against it, our position being that Congress had already entered into that field of legislation it should perfect it and make it useful, but it should be constitutional.

Followed Democratic Principles.
I have fought centralization and insisted on respect for State and local government. I have never fought a good bill nor supported a bad one knowingly. In every position fortified by decisions of the Supreme Court and supported by the best lawyers in the House, I have religiously observed the action of Democratic caucuses when there were any, followed the chosen Democratic leader when there was no caucus, and followed my own Democratic instinct in the absence of either caucus or leader. Some other members have been more radical than I in insistence on unnecessary extension of the functions of the Federal government. There have been more conservative than I who refused to sanction the exercise of even legitimate powers. While differing from both, I have respected the views of both, and have been content of trying to prescribe any of them because they differed from me, nor apprehended that they would try to prescribe me for insisting on my own honest opinions. I don't yet believe they will do it.

Will Rely on Fellow-Democrats.
I should not have written a word, but eternal reiteration of unjust aspersions becomes annoying, and the facts are so easily demonstrable that my friends advised me to make a statement, every part of which could be easily verified by any one who desires to take the trouble. I was and am content to leave the matter with the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee. They are not only great statesmen, but wise and good Democrats, familiar with my consistent record of hard work, adherence to the Democratic party and its true principles, which can be easily verified through allegiance to the organization, as well as with my unwavering devotion to the cause of the people as against imposition by special privilege, injustice, and discrimination of every kind.

I entertain not the slightest doubt that the House, no matter how good we had made it.

LIST OF COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN.

Several Congressmen, who said that their information was direct from members of the Ways and Means Committee, are authority for the following list of committee chairmen, whom they say have been selected thus far:

Library—Slayden, of Texas.
Accounts—Lloyd, of Missouri.
District of Columbia—Johnson, of Kentucky.
Post-office and Post-roads—Moon, of Tennessee.
Interstate and Foreign Commerce—Adamson, of Georgia.
Appropriations—Fitzgerald, of New York.
Rivers and Harbors—Sparkman, of Florida.
Military Affairs—Hay, of Virginia.
Foreign Affairs—Flood, of Virginia.
Naval Affairs—Padgett, of Tennessee.
Judiciary—Clayton, of Texas.
Banking and Currency—Pujo, of Louisiana.
Census—Wilson, of Pennsylvania.
Public Lands—Robinson, of Arkansas.
Pensions—Richardson, of Alabama.
Invalid Pensions—Sherwood, of Ohio.
Immigration—Burnett, of Alabama.
Election of President and Vice President—Rucker, of Missouri.
Origination—Smith, of Texas.
Printing—Pinkey, of South Carolina.
Revision of the Laws—Watkins, of Louisiana.
War Claims—Sims, of Tennessee.

In practically every instance, with the exception of the Committee on Military Affairs, the rule of seniority prevails. Representative Sulzer is the ranking Democrat on Military Affairs, but the chairmanship is given Mr. Hay, of Virginia, who was second in rank on the committee. Mr. Sulzer gets the chairmanship of the Committee on Patents. He was also senior Democrat on this committee.

HEPBURN DEFENDS POLICY OF G. O. P.

Protection as Keynote of His Interesting Talk.

KEEPS OFF OF RECIPROCITY

Former Iowa Legislator, in Address Before Republican Club, Declares Blaine, Garfield, or McKinley Never Advocated Trade Relations—F. H. Newell Speaks on Conservation.

Old-fashioned Republicanism was expounded in most interesting fashion by Col. W. P. Hepburn, for more than twenty years a Representative in Congress from the Eighth Iowa district, before the National Republican Club last night.

Col. Hepburn announced at the outset that he had no time to prepare an address on "Sidelights on Congress," but would reserve that for some future occasion. He declared there were no extras attached to the Republicanism he laid claim to, that he was neither an insurgent, progressive, nor ultra-conservative, but a plain Republican, and as such preached the doctrine of protection.

He declared that nowhere in the utterances of such staunch Republicans as Blaine, Garfield, or McKinley could be found any advocacy of reciprocity that threatened the fundamental doctrine of protection.

Problem for People.
He asserted the problem confronting the party was simply how to provide good homes, good wages, and markets for the productive output of the 25,000,000 workmen in the United States.

He told of the millions of citizens who were poor at the time of the civil war, and of the 25,000,000,000 of last year, of which \$25,000,000,000 had found outlet in the markets of the world.

Col. Hepburn declared the club should advocate compulsory voting on the part of those men holding offices, and said that under such conditions those least deserving of wielding the ballot would be sure to be found at the polls, while those who could accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number would be imposed upon by citizenship.

Talks on Conservation.
The meeting last night was the first of a series of "educational evenings," and President Edgar C. Snyder, who presided, had as an additional feature F. H. Newell, Director of the United States Reclamation Service, who talked interestingly of the work of conservation in the United States.

Joseph D. Mathieu, tenor soloist, and the United States band, which was led by Marine Band, furnished music. A collection was served late in the evening.

ARMY OFFICERS INTERESTED.

Secretary Dickinson, Gen. Wood, and Others See Moving Pictures.
Secretary of War Dickinson and a party of army officers viewed the Colonial movie picture show yesterday to witness the first pictures of the mobilization of troops in Texas which has been represented by them.

They saw how the soldiers disembarked from the trains and many other different scenes of camp life and recognized some of the officers in the pictures. Among those who accompanied the Secretary were Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff; Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, and several bureau chiefs.

BOARDING SCHOOL BURNED.

Pupils Assist Teachers in Saving Furniture.
Wellesley, Mass., March 25.—Rockridge Hall, a well-known boarding school for boys on Cliff road, Wellesley Hill, was burned to-day. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. The sixty-five pupils were in the classroom when the fire broke out in an upper story, probably from a defective flue. The boys assisted the teachers in removing the classroom furnishings from the building, which were unable to save their personal effects, which were in the upper part of the building.

A method for treating a photographic negative to produce the effect of stereoscopic relief in the picture has been patented by J. W. Farnham.

RULES COMMITTEE HAVING HARD TIME

Will Frame Set Based on Those of 53d Congress.

TARIFF REVISION FAVORED

Ways and Means Members Not Alarmed at Intimations from the White House that Legislation Must Be Based on Merits of Expert Investigation.

The Democratic members of the new Rules Committee of the House will be in session every day this week preparing the rules that are to govern the lower branch of the Sixty-second Congress.

The first meeting will be held to-morrow morning. Chairman Henry has invited Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia, who has been appointed a parliamentary clerk of the House, to sit with the committee while it is considering the adoption of the new rules.

The Rules Committee has gone back to the rules in force in the last Democratic Congress—the Fifty-third—and will frame a new set of rules based on them and on the rules that have been employed in recent years. A member of the committee who has studied the rules of the several Congresses said yesterday that there is very little difference in the rules that governed the last Congress as compared with those in force when the Democrats last controlled the House.

Do Not Fear White House.
Members of the Ways and Means Committee apparently are not paying any attention to intimations from the White House that the President will veto any legislation that is not based on the merits of an expert investigation.

All of the members of the committee, with the exception of two, Representatives Underwood and Hammond, voted against the bill to create a tariff board at the last session of Congress, and it is practically certain that they will refuse to act favorably on the President's suggestion that revision of the tariff be based on the findings of the board.

The members of the Ways and Means Committee are now at work on the woolen and textile schedules. After bills revising these have been prepared, the committee will pick out a hundred items, or approximately that number, which will be subjected to the tariff reform pruning knife. These hundred items will be taken from various schedules and will include agricultural implements, workmen's tools, and the articles the wage earner finds necessary for use in his daily life. The committee do not expect to submit tariff rates right and left, but they propose to frame legislation that will meet the expectations of the people, and will be in compliance with promises made in the last campaign.

Berger with Minority.
The Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee have decided that they will take care of Victor L. Berger, the Socialist Representative from Wisconsin, and see to it that he is amply provided for in the way of committee assignments. The Democrats regard Mr. Berger as a member of the minority, and he will be assigned to the committee that ordinarily would be allotted to the Republicans.

Instead of having seven members, the committee will have six members. One of the committees to which Mr. Berger is assigned by Minority Leader Oscar Underwood and his associates. The only Socialist ever elected to Congress has not indicated whether he desires to sit with the Republicans or the Democrats. When it comes to a Socialist caucus he will be all by himself.

James T. Doherty, of the First Missouri district, who, as chairman of the Democratic Congressional campaign committee that conducted the fight that resulted in the election of a Democratic House, will not get the chairmanship of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads which he has sought.

Will Get Another Place.

The rule of seniority eliminated Mr. Lloyd, who is a popular member of the House, but he will receive the chairmanship of the Committee on Accounts, which promises to become one of the most important committees of the House. It is now planned to make the three Democratic members of the Accounts Committee a committee to apportion and distribute the House patronage, which amounts to \$150,000.

The Democratic membership of the House is pretty well determined that there shall be no "hog combine," such as dominated the House when the Republicans last returned to power. Pennsylvania, New York, and a few other States, took possession of everything worth while on this occasion. It is proposed that Mr. Lloyd and two associates shall make an equitable division of the offices among the Congressmen from Democratic districts. On this basis each Congressman will be entitled to about \$4,000 in patronage.

FIRE DESTROYS FARMHOUSE.

Granby Farm, occupied by Mrs. T. E. Landis, on the Bunker Hill road just outside the District line, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Engine company No. 12 and chemical engine No. 3 responded to an alarm, but because of the lack of a water supply were unable to save the structure. The damage is \$4,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A FREE TRIP TO THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA

\$1,000 Cash is offered, and all expenses of inspection, if it is not as good as represented in this Company's printed literature.

Lecture Showing 150 Colored Slides Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday Nights, March 27, 28, 29, and 30, FREE

Have you heard of the famous Florida Everglades? No spot of ground in the United States is attracting such attention and arousing such interest. From Atlantic to Pacific, Alaska to Mexico, people are looking to this New Eldorado.

25,000 farms sold in eighteen months. About 1,500 buyers in Washington. D. C. Only REAL UNPARALLELED values could produce such sales. These values are certainly there, regardless of what anybody has told you. And we want you to do what thousands of others have done.

60 SOUTH, SAYS SPEAKER CLARK What is Land Worth That Will Produce an Income of Over \$500 Per Acre Each Year?

The average value of farm products in five great States is as follows:

Missouri	\$9.38 per acre
Illinois	12.22 per acre
Indiana	12.48 per acre
Ohio	12.56 per acre
Florida	109.76 per acre

Dade and Palm Beach counties \$20.00 per acre

The average in Palm Beach County is high, because of the fact that the land is not snowbound in the winter. His land is working for him twelve months in the year. He gets his crops into the market in winter and early spring, when there is no competition and when prices are high.

WHAT THE EVERGLADES ARE MAKING—Average Crops in Florida. Not Extraordinary Yields. Statistics carefully compiled by Wilbur McCoy, industrial agent:

Celery, 300 crates @ \$1.25	\$375.00
Oranges, 150 crates @ \$1.25	\$187.50
Cauliflower, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Cucumbers, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Carrots, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Tomatoes, 200 crates @ \$1.25	\$250.00
Beans, 150 crates @ \$1.25	\$187.50
Peas, 150 crates @ \$1.25	\$187.50
Okra, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Squash, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Onions, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Peppers, 50 crates @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Irish Potatoes, 50 barrels @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Water Potatoes, 50 barrels @ \$1.25	\$62.50
Strawberries, 4,000 quarts @ \$30	\$120.00

Read These Indorsements of Famous Statesmen and Eminent Experts:

Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, ex-Governor of Florida: "The soil as compared with other portions of the country, taking into consideration its peculiar richness, location, and climate, is more valuable for agricultural purposes than any other that is known. It is my opinion that within a few years it will constitute one of the most valuable agricultural areas in the United States."

W. S. Jennings, ex-Governor of Florida: "The Everglades, when reclaimed, would be a great State without Florida. Florida has in the great muck land area called the Everglades an asset that will make it the richest State in the South for the soil of the Everglades. It is of almost boundless fertility."

Prof. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: "There is practically no other body of land in the world which presents such remarkable possibilities of development as the muck lands of the Everglades. Such of Lake Okechobee, and great muck formations absolutely level, it affords promise of development which reaches beyond the limit of prophecy."

R. E. Rorer, State Chemist of Florida: "The soil will produce larger crops at less cost than will that of the Everglades. The soil is a rich black mold, requiring drainage only to make it enormously productive."

Edwood Mead, Chief of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: "The value of fruit products (from Florida) during the last two years, as reliably reported, has been \$200 to \$300 an acre, which amount would justify considerable expenditure for the reclamation improvements."

Prof. D. Tack, Director Experiment Station, Bremen, Germany: "Undoubtedly the (Everglades) soil as represented by the samples will become very productive."

Class Spectator, the Great Sugar King: "The soil of the Everglades is as rich as any that I have ever seen, and with proper cultivation, the yield of sugar should be equal to that of any other country in the world. The drainage is a task, but not a difficult one."

Dan A. Simmons, in "World To-day Magazine": "Eleven official analyses of Everglades muck, taken from widely separated places, all show an average of 20 per cent of available sugar. A soil varying in depth from four to twenty feet, situated in a subtropical climate, and having an actual commercial value of more than \$45 per ton. Can you wonder that a nation is interested in the reclamation of a region so fabulously rich?"

Dr. John N. Macdonald, before the Eighth International Geographic Congress: "The climate and productiveness of the Everglades are not surpassed in the world, presenting conditions in both winter and summer where the maximum results of labor are produced by the minimum of effort."

Go See for Yourself

This is a case in which SEEING IS BELIEVING. On the last trip only 125 prospective buyers went to see. Every single one of them BOUGHT.

Now, we want you to SEE and be CONVINCED. We propose to give you a FREE TRIP, on one condition, that if, on PERSONAL INSPECTION, you find the land all right and the proposition as represented, you buy. What fairer could you ask than that?

You want to know more about it? Well, the EXCURSION goes on APRIL 4th. The other details we will give you here.

See the Everglades on the new 150 Colored Slides, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday nights, at 8 o'clock.

See the Everglades FIRST through Pictures, and arrange to see it with your OWN EYES.

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LOOK UP RECORD OF CHAMP CLARK

Political Enemies Expect to Find Good "Copy."

Champ Clark's campaign for the Democratic nomination for President in 1912 isn't to be permitted to progress smoothly if his opponents can dig up anything in his record to prevent—and they think they can. The first thing to be flashed on the Speaker-to-be is an address made some years ago in the House, in which, in characteristic Clarkian English, he paid his respects to Grover Cleveland.

Somewhere he has been peeping into the Congressional Record and has unearthed the Speaker-to-be's remarks about the last Democratic President.

This is what Mr. Clark said: "The election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency was the greatest calamity that has happened to the human race since the fall of Adam."

Now, that is putting it pretty strongly, and even the anti-Cleveland men may object to having the election of Cleveland termed a great calamity, that, for instance, Noah's flood or the fall of the Roman empire, while the remark is likely to set the Cleveland admirers in a row.

There are a good many similar examples of Mr. Clark's oratory in the Record, and his Presidential boom is likely to have a troublesome flight.

It is no secret among Mr. Clark's friends that he is taking his Presidential boom very seriously. They know he is counting upon the support of William J. Bryan.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

Baltimore, March 25.—Wheat closed dull. Spot and March, 95¢; April, 95¢; May, 95¢; June, 95¢; July, 95¢; August, 95¢; September, 95¢; October, 95¢; November, 95¢; December, 95¢.

From Harper's Weekly: "Sorry," said the constable, "but I'll have to arrest you—you've been drivin' along at the rate of fifty miles an hour."

"You are wrong, my friend," said the driver. "I say I wasn't, and here's a ten dollar bill that says I wasn't."

"All right," returned the constable, pocketing the money. "With a dozen to one against me I ain't goin' to subject the county to the expense of a trial."

Too Effeminate.

From Punch: "Have a cigarette, old man? Guess no, thanks—I've chucked smoking—too effeminate, don't you know."

HUMAN HAIR ROOT

Showing Dandruff Germs At Work



WYETH'S SAGE AND SULPHUR HAIR REMEDY

Kills the Dandruff Germ and Makes the Hair Grow

Restores Gray Hair to Natural Color

FEW people are aware of the number of Dandruff Germs that infest the human hair and scalp. The germs which locate themselves in the follicle or sack which envelops the root of the hair, spend a lazy existence in sucking up the juices which should go to keep life and strength in the hair. These germs cannot be seen by the naked eye, but with a magnifying glass of from 300 to 400 diameters the spores of this hair destroyer may be seen in masses, clinging to the hair.

DANDRUFF, ITCHING OF THE SCALP AND FALLING HAIR ARE A SURE SIGN OF DESTRUCTIVE GERMS.

Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy not only kills the dandruff germs and prevents baldness, but it also restores faded and gray hair to natural color.

Don't Experiment With Old Fashioned Hair Dyes but save your hair and restore it to natural color and luxuriance by using Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy.

Druggists are authorized to sell Sage and Sulphur under guarantee that the money will be refunded if it fails to do exactly as represented.

PRICE 50c AND \$1.00 AT ALL DRUGGISTS

If your druggist does not keep it send 25c in stamps and we will send you a large bottle, express prepaid.

WYETH CHEMICAL COMPANY, 74 CORTLAND STREET, NEW YORK

A 3c Cake of Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Toilet Soap Free to anyone who will send us this advertisement with 10c in stamps to cover cost of wrapping and mailing the soap.

FREE FOR SALE AND RECOMMENDED BY JAMES O'DONNELL